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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | Wesley Castles, Chairman | Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-141 — NOVEMBER 15, 1954

Normal Seasonal Decline In October Wage-Earners

Industrial employment in Montana is shown at 149,100 for October, a 2,900 decline from the preceding month and 10,700 below the total of October, 1953, in preliminary estimates compiled by the Commission in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates are based upon employment in the week ending nearest the 15th of the month.

8,500 Deficit in Metal Workers

Employment in metal mining and in processing of primary metals was at a minimum in both September and October this year, due to prevalance of a wage dispute in that industry, and accounts for about 8,500 of the deficit from year ago figures. Settlement of that difference about October 15 was followed by resumption of about normal employment during the latter half of the month but does not reflect in the timed estimates. Metal employment in October, 1953, is given as 11,700, as compared with 3,200 in October, 1954.

Transportation Also Lags

Another major factor in the decline from a year ago is in the transportation, utilities and communications industry, which reflects a 2,000 loss from 1953. This is attributed in part to technological changes during 1954 which have effected manpower savings in operation and maintenance of railroad transportation equipment, and to decreased traffic following cessation of military action in Korea. The same trend appears also in employment by other than railroad transportation agencies, buses, trucks, and airplanes, in which a wage-earner decline of about 500 has been reflected from year ago figures during summer and fall months of 1954.

Few Industries Show Gains

Other major industries show about the same employment as a year ago, with minor declines in chemicals, food processing, retail trade, and in the service group. Nominal gains were shown in finance, insurance and real estate, and in government, with construction showing no change from the preceding month.

Construction Holds Steady

Within the construction industry the number employed by building contractors receded by 500 from a year ago, while other building contractors increased their employment by 100 and special trade contractors by 400.

Level Still Above 1947-1949

In the light of a seasonally adjusted index the October decline covers about seven points on a scale with 1947-1949 average employment as the base. Even with this deflation the present level is three points above the base. This analysis serves to measure the extent of defection caused by

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SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE IN METAL WAGE RESTORES EQUILIBRIUM IN LABOR MARKET

Movements within the labor market centers of Montana in October were confused and unorthodox, largely because of a labor-management difficulty in the metal mining and processing industries which idled about 8,000 workers directly and contributed to the idleness of another two or more thousand. Settlement of the issue at mid-month called back most of those affected. Relatively few of these thousands of workers actually entered the labor market, or sought work through employment service channels, but enough of them did so to distort the statistical picture and inflate the jobseeker totals for both September and October in comparison with the same months of previous years.

Supply Still Outnumbers That of Year Ago

November is starting off with a clear slate and a reserve labor supply only moderately above that of last year and of 1950 and 1951, though double that of the full employment year 1952. It is actually less than the volume of work-applicants shown in October of 1949, when a minor wave of recession swept over the country and affected Montana employment along with that of other states.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
February	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336	18,556	13,097
April	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048	11,435	8,268
July	4,283	3,249	2,191	3,260	3,920	3,864
September	3,782	2,288	1,388	2,304	2,578	3,523
October	4,038	2,688	1,955	2,572	3,179	4,519
November	5,400*	5,048	4,135	4,341	5,349	6,551
December	8,000*	7,932	7,517	6,694	8,329	10,752

* Estimated.

Good Prospects for Winter Work

Outdoor employment, particularly in the construction industry, remains high during early November. The usual seasonal decline is only beginning to be felt and reports indicate continuance of employment expected on a number of construction projects throughout the winter. Building operations at Helena, Billings, Bozeman, Columbia Falls, and other Montana cities are reaching an enclosed stage which will permit a measure of winter employment. Highway and bridge work, pipelines, and oil terminal buildings also give evidence of fall employment at least up to, and in some instances above, that of recent fall seasons.

Tiber Dam Up to Schedule

Spillway construction at Tiber dam is about completed, reducing the employment level there. Tunnel construction was finished in September. Labor demand for that project is likely to be on a minimum scale until spring. The project is reported 62 percent complete, exactly on schedule for its completion in late 1955. Peak level of employment there next spring and summer will likely be below the similar peak of 1954.

Complete Aluminum Plant in 1955

Employment at the aluminum plant construction in the Flathead country continued into November at around 1,600, with prospects of larger crews through the winter than was the case a year ago. Completion of the plant is expected in 1955, with employment at about 450. Hiring for operation has not begun, and will likely be deferred until spring.

Timber Employment Undisturbed

Logging and lumbering, potent sources of winter idleness, are continuing at about full capacity and with crews of about the same number as a year ago. Addition of dry kiln facilities at a number of lumber plants in the western section of the state will provide added employment and provide for better market condition of the lumber produced.

Harvesting Christmas Trees

Extent of employment in the Christmas tree industry is not yet definitely known, though offices in the timbered area all report the beginning of that season, which ends in December. Most of the tree cutters and packing yard workers are obtained from among woodsmen and construction workers laid off in the logging fields, and from among self-employed persons in the area. Ordinarily from 800 to 1,200 are employed in securing and shipping the trees.

Highway Employment Lags Seasonally

Seasonal decline is reflected in employment on state highway projects and maintenance, down 350 from September but still 150 above that of October, 1953. Thirteen projects were completed during October, involving 103 miles of highway. Work was continuing on 23 road jobs and on 21 bridges and other highway facilities at a contract cost of $2,000,000, with 630 men on contractor payrolls. Maintenance and repair crews on the system had 717 workers listed.

New Contracts Awarded

Contacts awarded but not in progress at the end of October included 19 road jobs covering 97 miles, and 11 bridge projects to cost $250,000. Some employment will be recorded on most of these items this fall. Oiling and finishing work has been discontinued for the season.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, Nov. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(151 jobseekers; 50 men, 101 women; 24 men and 28 women over 45) Employment was at a minimum through most of October, due to management-labor differences in the ore reduction industry and its effect upon other activities. Nearly all the smelter men are now back at work. Call-backs in trade and service are at restrained pace. Farm hiring closed except for care of livestock.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup — (489 jobseekers; 257 men, 232 women; 111 men and 24 women over 45) Labor supply is being augmented by force reduction in transportation, due to lessened traffic, and by layoffs in seasonal industries. Two sugar refineries in midst of their fall campaign, vegetable processing plants have finished seasonal packs. Construction hiring is active, in the effort to have buildings enclosed and permit work to continue in cold weather. Chrome mine and plant at Mouat requires no new help and replacements are on reduced scale. Coal mining is on a spasmodic basis, with no extensive labor demand.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(172 jobseekers: 101 men, 71 women; 12 men and 2 women over 45) Seasonal reduction of crews on road construction projects is under way, no new contracts in area. Two outfits completed their contracts in October, releasing 45; two more will finish in November, affecting 60 men. College building program racing to get roofed and enclosed for winter work, no new buildings started. Many of the women listed as active job applicants are wives of veterans enrolled in college.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(759 jobseekers; 469 men, 290 women; 263 men and 81 women over 45) Labor-management dispute in metal mines was settled October 15; nearly all idle miners called back at once, some delayed for repair and readjustment due to plant shutdown of nearly two months. Other industries, mostly trade and service, re-calling their employees laid off during the reduced business period, but at slow pace. Next 60 days will see the resumption process completed.

CUT BANK—(43 jobseekers; 34 men, 9 women; 18 men and 3 women over 45) Weather retarded hiring in October but the delayed harvest produced extra labor demands when weather permitted. Oil field employment is waning on seasonal pattern, and further layoffs will occur there in November. Skilled men needed on building of church, laundry, and about 95 homes.

DILLON — (53 jobseekers; 28 men, 25 women; 13 men and 10 women over 45) Labor supply and demand about in balance. Work has begun on an electric building to be completed next summer. City is replacing sewer line and a telephone line is being constructed to Lima. Employment in circles of trade and service is slow, may improve for the holiday season.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(119 jobseekers; 84 men, 35 women; 17 men and 12 women over 45) Building crews have been engaged in finishing several homes under construction, a city water reservoir, and re-modeling three business establishments. Expect 12 new homes to be started this fall, though the seasonal layoff period is approaching. Less winter work in sight than usual at this time.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux — (27 jobseekers; 8 men, 19 women; 2 men and 2 women over 45) One housing project of 21 units near completion, two larger ones are starting. Two churches, truck terminals and oil storage tanks are employing at top level into November. A pipeline for crude oil from adjacent field into the city is under construction. Laurel to Glendive pipeline completed. New high school finished at Circle.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford — (654 jobseekers; 363 men, 291 women; 124 men and 59 women over 45) Labor market in October was weighted with idle craftsmen resulting from a management-labor difference in the metal industry. Settlement reached October 15, with most of men affected taken back into employment the following week, 70 short of full crew at end of month. Trade and service employment shrinkage not yet fully recovered. Housing project is still the principal construction in area, no manpower shortage. Railways have begun seasonal layoffs. Heavier military assignment at airbase is tending to stimulate employment in retail channels.

HAMILTON, Stevensville — (47 jobseekers; 28 men, 19 women; 8 men and 3 women over 45) Butte-Anaconda influx of new workers melted away as work was resumed in the metal industry there. Logging and sawmill employment is expanding in response to increased demand for wood products. Installation of a dry kiln at one mill adds to labor use. Thirty cutters are in the Christmas tree campaign, and some yard labor being employed. Farming employment will be at low ebb from November 10 until next spring.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (70 jobseekers; 42 men, 28 women; 9 men and 5 women over 45) Contract construction employment is dwindling, despite continuance until bad weather of the flood control project. Road jobs about completed, no new contracts in sight. Farm equipment demand was sustained through October by a late season of harvest and fall planting. Dim prospect of labor demand in both farm and non-farm circles.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs — (223 jobseekers; 144 men, 79 women; 43 men and 12 women over 45) Employment activities all slowed down in October as compared with year ago and with preceding month. Construction on high school and new state laboratory continuing despite interruptions by weather. One furnace closed at the smelter, 35 men off, because of ore shortage, expect its resumption in winter. One manufacturing firm cut its crew to 12 from 30, below its normal winter level.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish — (255 jobseekers; 117 men, 138 women; 39 men and 27 women over 45) Logging, lumbering, and construction are at employment peak of the year. Aluminum plant crews number 1,640 on construction, also tops of the enterprise. Expect to launch production in 1955, with about 450 workers, no hiring for those jobs until early summer.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(67 jobseekers; 42 men, 25 women; 10 men and 9 women over 45) Surplus of applicants except in building and construction skills. Releases expected to start about December 1, the usual seasonal letdown. Home construction continues active, street work is being pushed, and preliminaries to start of approach road to new Missouri bridge site are under way. Would involve double shift requiring 60 men. Other road jobs about complete.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(159 jobseekers; 109 men, 50 women; 27 men and

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LABOR MARKET REFLECTORS

	1954 Oct.	1954 Sept.	1953 Oct.	Oct. 1949-1953 Average
Employment—				
Industrial Employment	149,100	152,000	159.800	154,100
New Job Applicants	2,459	2,917	2,299	2,246
Job Applicants, End of Month	4,038	3,782	2,688	2,983
Insured Unemployment—	Nov. 5 1954	Oct. 8 1954	Nov. 6 1953	Average 1st Nov. Week 1949-1953
New and Renewal Claims	537	541	449	480
Unemployed Weeks Filed	2,027	2,480	539	1,218
Total Unemployment Claims	2,564	3,021	988	1,698

EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7	136.4
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144 5	146.2	149.8	153.7	158.2	160.1	160.4	161.5	159.8	156.7	155.8	154.4
1954	146.9	145.7	146.9	149.6	153.3	158.6	158.2	158.6	152.0	149.1			

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, Nov. 1

(Continued from Page Two)

19 women over 45) Seasonal shrinkage of jobs being felt in an increasing claim load. Most construction jobs operating with full crews, including highway bridge, two road jobs, building and remodeling homes. All construction work in the park discontinued for the winter. Railroad hiring extra gang.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Forsyth, Colstrip, Terry—(119 jobseekers; 72 men, 47 women; 29 men and 13 women over 45) Labor demand vanished with completion of Laurel to Glendive pipeline, which finished in October ahead of schedule. Job prospects not bright, expect more than normal curtailment of employment. Farm work already down to winter schedule, only employment is for livestock care.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior, Thompson Falls—(366 jobseekers; 201 men, 165 women; 80 men and 33 women over 45) Food process hiring heavy in October, mostly for sugar refinery now in midst of its fall campaign. Several local building projects, including medical building, warehouse, church, and dry kiln facilities for lumber mills, have furnished employment openings for building skills.

POLSON, Hot Springs—(106 jobseekers; 79 men, 27 women; 30 men and 13 women over 45) Additional power unit at Kerr dam about completed, men already being released. Three road projects finished and crews have left. Christmas tree cutting and yarding offers short-term employment. Indians are manning many of these jobs. Expansion of the plywood plant begun, completion expected by spring, will then use about 45 men. Local labor supply sufficient.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—(62 jobseekers; 46 men, 16 women; 10 men and 4 women over 45) Employed force at Tiber Dam is reduced as result of near completion of spillways in October and finishing diversion tunnels in September. Road and building construction activity in area declines. Oil fields are curtailing crews area declines. Oil fields are curtailing crews along seasonal pattern. Area still has 15 homes, two filling stations, a store and two office buildings at varying stages of construction.

SIDNEY—(43 jobseekers; 23 men, 20 women; 7 men and 3 women over 45) Hiring for the sugar refinery during October stimulated the industrial demand and led to heavy construction turnover, which in turn provided other employment openings. Building of a church and several homes affected. Most of women in file will fit into short-time, holiday, retail jobs.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(54 jobseekers; 41 men and 13 women; 10 men and 4 women over 45) Employment is definitely down, with completion of agricultural season and building of grain storage bins. Some homes under way but no large building jobs; oil exploration using fewer men than year ago. Present labor supply mostly unskilled and farm hands.

Normal Seasonal Decline In October Wage-Earners

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non-seasonal causes, of which the wage dispute is the principal element.

Seasonal Loss Two Percent

A normal seasonal check is provided by comparison with the September figure on industrial employment, 152,000. The October estimate at 149,100 is only 2,900 below the preceding month, or less than two percent, which compares closely with the September to October decreases of 1,700, 2,500, 1,900, 4,600, and 1,600 in the past five years.

Trade and Service Are Factors

Seasonal items going to make up the decline included 500 in logging and lumbering, 700 in construction, 700 in retail trade (principally restaurants) and 1,400 in service industries. Food processing plants, principally sugar refineries, showed a gain of 900 as they opened their processing season.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Oct. 1954 (2)	Sept. 1954 (3)	Oct. 1953	Sept. '54 to Oct. '54	Oct. '53 to Oct. '54
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	149,100	152,000	159,800	—2,900	—10,700
Manufacturing	16,500	16,200	19,900	300	—3,400
Durable goods	8,400	9,000	11,000	— 600	—2,700
Lumber and timber products	6,200	6,700	6,200	— 500	0
Primary metals	1,100	1,200	3,600	— 100	—2,500
Other (4)	1,100	1,100	1,300	0	— 200
Nondurable goods	8,100	7,200	8,800	900	— 700
Food and kindred products	4,800	3,900	5,100	900	— 300
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Other (5)	1,700	1,700	2,200	0	— 500
Mining	5,800	5,800	11,700	0	—5,900
Metal mining	2,100	2,100	8,100	0	—6,000
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Contract construction	11,100	11,800	11,100	— 700	0
Contractors, building construction	4,000	4,300	4,500	— 300	— 500
Contractors, other than building	3,600	4,000	3,500	— 400	100
Contractors, special trade	3,500	3,500	3,100	0	400
Transportation and utilities	21,800	22,200	23,800	— 400	—2,000
Interstate railroads	13,000	13,300	14,400	— 300	—1,400
Transportation except railroads	3,400	3,500	3,900	— 100	— 500
Utilities including communication	5,400	5,400	5,500	0	— 100
Trade	39,900	40,500	40,000	— 600	— 100
Wholesale trade	9,200	9,100	8,900	100	300
Retail trade	30,700	31,400	31,100	— 700	— 400
General merchandise and apparel	5,500	5,500	6,200	0	— 700
Food stores	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0
Eating and drinking establishments	7,800	8,300	7,600	— 500	200
Automotive and filling stations	5,800	5,900	5,900	— 100	— 100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	7,100	7,200	6,900	— 100	200
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,100	5,200	4,900	— 100	200
Services and miscellaneous	19,700	21,100	19,800	—1,400	— 100
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc	3,600	4,500	3,500	— 900	100
Personal services	2,200	2,300	2,300	— 100	— 100
Other (6)	13,900	14,300	14,000	— 400	— 100
Government	29,200	29,200	28,600	0	600
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	13,500	13,600	14,900	— 100	—1,400
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	1,600	1,600	2,800	0	—1,200
Transportation and utilities	2,500	2,600	2,800	— 100	— 300
Trade	6,100	6,000	6,000	100	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,300	3,400	3,300	— 100	0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 566 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 890 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN OCTOBER, 1954, AND OCTOBER, 1953

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Week 11-5	
	Oct. 1954		Oct. 1953		Oct. 1954		Oct. 1953		October 1953				October 1954					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1954	1953
Anaconda	16	2	58	16	151	21	72	19	6	63	69	11	30	63	93	33	321	35
Billings	300	86	307	35	489	137	269	39	434	354	788	305	480	288	768	264	271	151
Bozeman	175	43	113	36	172	32	87	23	207	1,191	1,398	538	235	1,017	1,252	158	62	18
Butte	96	9	184	13	759	135	340	35	53	2	55	28	206	7	213	50	581	88
Cut Bank	39	18	38	16	43	14	29	7	17	270	287	27	52	22	74	41	29	21
Dillon	65	14	83	39	53	9	39	15	43	63	106	45	81	83	164	54	27	14
Glasgow	97	31	118	42	119	37	79	17	135	62	197	53	141	137	278	99	28	11
Glendive	86	43	90	30	27	2	12	4	166	184	350	116	181	82	263	107	20	5
Great Falls	361	88	312	100	654	187	479	152	216	158	374	86	340	175	515	221	371	138
Hamilton	29	9	14	3	47	15	56	15	58	477	535	36	61	364	425	12	29	13
Havre	84	25	45	7	70	22	28	5	140	80	220	111	170	41	211	77	35	28
Helena	219	66	170	75	223	83	176	54	122	73	195	106	264	126	390	162	119	27
Kalispell	283	32	136	31	255	44	312	78	163	50	213	70	143	84	227	65	111	161
Lewistown	58	24	63	8	67	17	44	12	44	66	110	47	49	70	119	55	35	28
Livingston	102	34	83	33	159	45	81	20	79	35	114	57	97	43	140	59	97	44
Miles City	45	14	90	25	119	38	57	12	148	60	208	85	192	171	363	115	69	28
Missoula	193	81	227	29	366	104	372	89	523	100	623	356	724	58	782	347	164	103
Polson	43	17	26	5	106	32	76	19	11	4	15	11	19	7	26	10	102	45
Shelby	65	18	31	5	62	13	16	5	70	41	111	49	104	63	167	39	29	15
Sidney	56	11	73	11	43	10	45	6	117	119	236	74	155	51	206	56	21	4
Wolf Point	47	11	38	6	54	21	19	3	49	88	137	18	50	103	153	49	43	11
TOTALS	2,459	676	2,299	565	4,038	1,018	2,688	629	2,801	3,540	6,341	2,229	3,774	3,055	6,829	2,073	2,564	988

*Office Area Consolidations—Malta with Glasgow; Fort Benton with Great Falls; Libby with Kalispell; Forsyth with Miles City and Billings; Thompson Falls with Missoula and Polson.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. (1) 1954	Sept. (2) 1954	Oct. 1953	Oct. (1) 1954	Sept. (2) 1954	Oct. 1953	Oct. (1) 1954	Sept. (2) 1954	Oct. 1953
All Manufacturing	$81.74	$80.73	$79.21	41.0	39.8	41.5	2.00	2.03	1.92
Durable goods	83.73	84.06	83.20	40.5	40.7	41.6	2.07	2.07	2.00
Primary metals	69.76	69.15	90.48	35.6	35.4	45.1	1.96	1.96	2.01
Nondurable goods	79.58	76.18	73.69	41.5	38.6	40.9	1.92	1.97	1.80
Food and kindred products	71.51	65.16	63.75	43.7	39.8	42.5	1.64	1.64	1.50
All Mining	88.45	86.84	93.03	39.5	39.1	41.8	2.24	2.22	2.23
Metal mining	68.72	67.51	91.80	33.8	33.5	41.9	2.04	2.02	2.19
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	79.60	80.27	75.42						
Transportation (except railrds)	95.58	97.52	90.04						
Utilities and communication	72.15	72.22	67.86	41.2	41.1	39.3	1.75	1.76	1.73

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
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